

### My Wheat Crop

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In the spring of 1864, there fell into my hands a copy of Flint's Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts for the year 1863, and finding, from a perusal of the volume, that some of our Essex farmers had met with fair success in the raising of wheat, I determined to ascertain whether or not the seed in question could be grown on my land.

In accordance with the decision I immediately sowed in Boston and bought one and a half bushels of spring wheat, for which I paid three and a half dollars, and having soaked it just one hour in some old pickle which the women-folks were about throwing away, I partially dried it by the kitchen fire, and took it into the field. This was on the last day of April.

I planted the seeds in drills, on a lot which contained one and a quarter acres, and from which I obtained 100 bushels of wheat, 100 of barley and 100 of oats more than one hundred and sixty bushels of excellent potatoes. For a period of thirteen years I have used the same soil for the cultivation of wheat, this field had been used as a cow-pasture. It had a southerly, or, to speak more correctly, a south-westerly exposure, and the soil was a light, sandy loam, on a ridge, while on its northern border there was a belt of oak and hickory trees. I plowed the land to the depth of six inches, and then harrowed it with a wooden harrow, and subsequently applied to it two and a half cords of compost made of one part of wood ashes, two parts of manure and one of sand, and then sowed the seed in drills. Three days after the sowing of the plants, I gave the field a dressing of coal ashes,—which had the effect to banish the flies, and to keep the plants from being injured by the spring I ran the cultivator between the drills not less than five times,—thereby keeping the soil perfectly free from weeds. On the 27th of August,—which was being at that time "in the dough,"—I had the wheat cut and stacked and on the 7th of the next month it was carted to market. It was of the best kind, and of the first prime article it proved to be.

My account with the crop stood as follows :	
PRODUCT.	
30 bushels, at \$2.20,	\$65.80
2½ tons of straw, \$8.25,	20.62½
	<hr/> \$86.42½
Expense, (not including labor,)	22.50
	<hr/> \$63.92½
—ESSECKER in <i>New England Farmer</i> .	

### House Culture of Flowers and Vines.

There are many beautiful botanical experiments which can be conducted in the house during winter, which are not embraced generally in the list of flowers and vines to be found in our parlors and windows.

How many of the fair readers of the *Telegraph* have the beautiful vine of the *sweet potato* running over the mantels-helf! This pretty sight can be enjoyed by placing a sweet-potato in a tumbler or other glass vessel, filled with water, passing a pipe through the tuber so as to keep the lower end from one to two inches from the bottom of the vessel. Keep on the mantel-shelf, in a warm room and *voilà!* in a week, you will see a fine display of flowers and leaves.

and in a few days rootlets will begin to appear aiming for the bottom of the vessel, and in two or three weeks the eye will begin to shoot an arm upon suspended twine or any little trellis work prepared for this. The *discochorea batatas* is the prettiest for this purpose, when it can be obtained in the morning glory section of the seed catalog. In parlor windows, where there is some sun, to perfection during winter; it flowers with its natural colors, and the delicate little vine can be made to run all over the window. A hanging vase is the prettiest for this.

for ten weeks, more or less, without being interfered with, except to supply the evaporation of water, and to keep the soil moist, and the roots the roots down into the water, or sprout or stem will be sent upward, throwing out buds and little green leaves; thus giving you an oak tree in full life and health within your parlor!

There are many of the mosses which can be very successfully grown in the house through the winter, and with the foregoing afford an interesting and refined enjoyment for the females of our family. All these have been experimented with by the writer, with most beautiful and gratifying results.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

**California: Vegetation and Extravagance**

All the vegetation of California is monstrous in growth. The cowherb is as big as a hen's egg, some of which sold at a Sanitary Fair for a dollar apiece. Indeed, eggs have sometimes sold in market at seven to ten dollars per dozen. We have no conception of the extravagance of the people. They never think of the price of anything so long as they have the money. They live on the high side of the income and expense curve. Every year a lazy stage driver will toss the stable-boy who waters his horse a silver half-dollar as if it were but two cents. Judging from their generosity we think this people must be immensely rich, but they are poor—keep themselves so by their extravagance. No population can prosper at the same rate, but a little wealth. But this

great crop—green vegetables are to be had through the whole year, and in size they beat nature. A respectable Presbyterian clergyman told me he planted a peach-pit, and in fourteen months it had grown to the size of ten trees. The peach-pit grew upon it. Now, you don't believe this, but it is true. One man cut a stick which he carried as a cane for a week or two, and the sticking it into the ground as a support for weak sapling, it sprouted, and in two years it gathered a fine crop of fruit, every kind. The soil has no exception of the activity, the soil. Prodigious crops of wheat and oats are raised, and as peaches, plums, and pears, why I should ruin my character for veracity should I give you the facts about them. Pears weigh five and six

points; grapes weigh four and a half pounds the bushel. It is the greatest grape-growing country in the world; there are producers in the greatest profession—grapes for breakfast, grapes for dinner—and yet they are not cheap, because labor enters into their cultivation, and labor is high. So nothing is cheap, though it is picked up in the streets, because the man who picks it up has a quarter of a dollar for stopping down and picking it up. All vegetables, potatoes, turnips, etc., are sold by the pound and you can imagine what the bills must be.—Address by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

**Agriculture of Peru.**

*The Tribune* gives an abstract of a discourse.

Mr. Squire on the agriculture of Peru. On the coast range no rain falls, and consequently crops can be grown without irrigation. For the purpose extensive canals are built; one of which only he saw, which he said was a fine specimen of masonry, and all its conduits for discharging water of solid stone, is described as following the level around the spurs of the mountains, and giving out water at various points along the valleys. All this may be very imposing, but not very desirable, we think, to Yankee farmers. The water, he says, is less than in the United States, and is falling into ruin. A sad account is given of the condition of the people. Mr. Squire says: "The agricultural labor of Peru is done mainly by Chinese, under a sort of limited system."

slavery, and by native Indians, who are not much to be relied upon, and who still entertain a hatred of their fathers toward the race that conquered and subjugated their country, and who have become indolent, ignorant, drunken and wretched, living in hovels upon scanty food, and growing nothing more than absolutely necessary for their own wants."







THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILIAR NEWSPAPER.

The Record of the War.

Sherman's Campaign—The Rebel Strength in the Richmond papers of the 19th, which heated him at Winchester. The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat of the 21st says his army was attacked in the rear on the 10th or 17th, by Hill or Cheatham, who captured 800 of his men and a number of wagons. It also says his cavalry was attacked and driven back between Edgway and Columbia on the 18th or 19th inst.

The Raleigh Confederate states that all the rebel troops from Charleston were pushed forward to confront Sherman.

New York, Feb. 23. The Times' Washington despatch claims to have accurate information as to what rebel force was brought against Sherman. He reported that he had defeated the force at General Lee's command, and took his army, amounting to 8000 effective men, while Hardee went to Charleston, where there were not over 2000. These have since joined Beauregard. At Wilmington, Beauregard had a force not exceeding 600, principally Lee's division. There have fallen back toward General Lee's army. Beauregard's force, however, Baker had a brigade not over 3000 strong. At Salisbury about two regiments were stationed to guard prisoners. The entire force, therefore, that Beauregard could concentrate does not exceed 22,000 men. He has cavalry sufficient to swell his force perhaps to 30,000. If Sherman forms a junction with Schofield, as he undoubtedly will, it is safe to say that he will be superior to Beauregard's concentrated strength and all the aid he may get from Richmond.

New York, Feb. 23. The Commercial Tribune, from the indications of the latest newspapers, that Sherman is marching for Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear river.

The latest advice from Porter states that he was pushing up the river as fast as possible with his gunboats. It is possible the junction of Schofield with Sherman's army may take place at Fayetteville.

From the Southwest—The Expedition against New York, Feb. 23. The Times' Vicksburg correspondence of the 16th inst., gives details of the great movement in the Southwest.

The expedition has started, and is now from New Orleans, toward the Mississippi. It would include Gen. Canby's force in the investment of Mobile. The first object will be the capture of Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus, Ga.; third, to destroy Hood's old army. If everything works well Kirby Smith's trans-Mississippi army will be attacked from the rear.

Official from Charleston—Hardee's Retreat. Probably intercepted by Sherman's General. Headquarters of the 2nd S. C. Feb. 23, 1865.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant: An inspection of the rebel defenses of Charleston shows we have taken over 450 pieces of ordnance, being more than double of what I first reported. The lot includes 8 and 10 inch Columbiads and a great many 32 and 42 pounders, some 7 inch Brooke's and many pieces of foreign make. We also captured eight locomotives and a great number of passenger and platform cars. All in good condition.

Deserters report that the army of Hardee's army was to cross the Santee river yesterday bound to Charleston, N. C., and it was feared that Sherman had already anticipated their march.

It is reported that the last of Hood's army, 17,000 strong, passed through Augusta last Sunday, the 19th, on their way to join Beauregard. Georgetown has been evacuated by the enemy and is now in our possession.

Doctors are constantly, we have already over four hundred.

(Signed) Q. A. Gilmore, Major General Commanding.

Items of the Rebel—The Richmond Examiner of the 27th says: "In the absence of official information of military affairs in the Carolinas, we take nothing from other sources of intelligence, and make the usual military guesses, and are subject to change. We do so at the request of the authorities and with the understanding that other city journals have been put under obligations of silence to the extent indicated above. The public will, no doubt, be probably patient in the intervals of silence and not take it as discouraging, for we are assured there are good reasons for it, which look to an early official announcement of the results of the campaign."

The Richmond Dispatch of the 27th says: "Grant has again been massing his troops on Hatcher's Run, ten miles southwest of Petersburg, and it is thought that the campaign of the Southern Railroad was prevented by the rain on Saturday. We think that there can be little doubt he will make the attempt as soon as the roads permit. In their present hurry to gain the movement of the railroad out of the question. Grant has enough of the gambler in his last advance towards the railroad, to make him more impatient to remove the railroad."

At present the extreme left, which may be considered the advance of the Yankee army, occupies a portion five miles, in a direct line, from the Southern Side Railroad.

The Richmond Journal of the 27th, editorially referring to Davis' late message, says: "The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority toward the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army and the abandonment of the scheme of independence of the Southern Confederates."

The withdrawal of the army from Richmond would so narrow the area of campaign, that it would reduce to military strength. Even the army would dwindle in numbers as it would move more and more rapidly westward, before reaching the Mississippi river, where it would be reduced to a mere handful of officers, and a few straggling soldiers."

On Saturday night, during the progress of a considerable fire which took place in Petersburg, the enemy threw several shells into the city, which drew the fire of our batteries.

A reported artillery fight of two hours occurred in the city, except the 9th Corps, moved in the neighborhood of Hatcher's Run, ready for another dash at the Southern side.

The condition of the roads is thought to have delayed an attack which he contemplated making on Saturday.

On Friday night he moved a considerable force of artillery to his left. The 9th Corps alone are now said to be holding the lines between the Western road and the Appomattox.

Washington, Mar. 3. The following is from the Richmond Whig of the 27th inst.

"The Petersburg Express of yesterday states that the advance threatened two or three days since has been checked if not defeated by the rains, and that the rebels are now in a position, but the public need not be surprised to hear of the commencement of a battle at any moment. The enemy has not withdrawn any of the forces he has moved to his left but holds them in readiness for an advance at the earliest moment."

It is believed the enemy intends a heavy tank movement further down than the scene of his late operations.

Message of Gov. Brown of Georgia to the Legislature—The Confederacy in a Desperate Struggle.

WASHINGTON, March 3. The Richmond Dispatch gives the following abstract of the message of Gov. Brown, sent to the Georgia Legislature on the 10th of February.

"The message commences with a defense of the State against the attacks of the press for permitting the unprovoked march of Sherman. The Governor says that he was charged with the fate, and neglected by the Confederate authorities, and while army of able-bodied sons were held for the defense of other States, and were denied the privilege of striking an honest blow for the protection of their homes. Georgia was being placed to rely only on a few old men and boys. He claims that the golden opportunity was lost for the overthrow of Sherman. Had he been resisted from the start, forced to fight and exhaust his ammunition, his surrender would have been a triumph. The Governor animadverts severely on the generosity of the President, and traces his military career during the war, and says that the government is now a military despotism, drifting into anarchy, and if the present policy is persisted in, it will terminate in reconstruction, with no other result."

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KEEP DISEASE AT BAY.

Insoluble, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration, by HOPKINS'S STOMACH BITTERS, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all, by reason of exposure, privation, an ungenial climate, or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most particularly and emphatically addressed.

You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against disease, danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Bismuth and Astringent, and you will be furnished against the maladies whose seeds abound you in the air around you. HOPKINS'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other Stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as early as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrow doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Tonic and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

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